



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the most part difficult to procure, and are in large measure inaccessible. In the fine discrimination of specific forms Simpson seems to have excelled, but his descriptions are unaccompanied by illustrations, which has rendered them difficult to follow.

In his republication of the descriptions of these forms the editor has had access to the original types, which will be illustrated, and with his critical notes the contribution will be of inestimable value to all students of this highly interesting fauna. For the preparation of such a work as this the editor is the most eminently fitted of any English paleontologist. The work is planned to be complete in about 16 parts of from 12 to 16 plates each. The first and second parts are now published, containing 23 plates with the descriptions of 22 species.

S. W.

---

*An Introduction to the Geology of Cape Colony.* By A. W. ROGERS, Sc.D., AND A. L. DU TOIT, A.B. 2d ed. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. Pp. 491, 25 plates, 29 text figures, and a colored map.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1905. During the five years which have passed since its appearance considerable advances have been made in the knowledge of Cape geology, and in the light of this new information, the work has been revised and partially rewritten. The most notable changes occur in those parts of the book which deal with the ancient rocks in the north of Cape Colony, with the Dwyka conglomerate, the correlation of the Karroo system, the intrusive dolerites, and the famous volcanic pipes. The revision also embraces important advances in paleontology. An entirely new chapter on "Economic Geology" has been added, while, in order to keep the book about the same size as before, the less important parts of the first edition have been reduced or omitted.

The chief formations of Cape Colony are the old pre-Cape rocks, the Cape system, Karroo system, and the Cretaceous, and to these the bulk of the volume is devoted, with, however, chapters on the Tertiary-Quaternary deposits, intrusive dolerites, the diamondiferous volcanic pipes, geologic history of the colony, and economic geology. The greatest emphasis has been placed upon the Karroo system which, on account of its peculiar and profoundly significant features, is of special importance to geologists and paleontologists the world over. A chapter on the reptiles of the Karroo is contributed by Professor Broom.

R. T. C.